Amusements and Meetings Co-Night. BOOTH'S THEATER.—" Mog Morrilles." Mrs. Waller.
ENGLE THEATER.—Variety.
PITTH AVENUE THEATER.—" OUR BOYS."
OLYMPIC THEATER.—Variety.
PABE THEATER.—" Mighty Dollar."
SAS FRANCISCO MINSTREES.
THIND AVENUE THEATER.—Variety.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" Hose Michel."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" Bosom Friends."

CRICKERING HALL.—Concert. Jerome Hopkins. COLOSSEOM.—"Siege of Paris." DECKUR BULLDING.—At 3: Lecture. Abby Sage Richard-GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Hebrow Charity Fair.

Br. Augustine's Chapel. Lecture. W. T. Clarke.

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INSURES MEN OF ALL TRADES AND OCCUPA-Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum, SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.
Address. The Tensune, New-York.

Persons unable to obtain THE THEAUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hatels in which it is usually sold, will con-fer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Unitown advertisers can leave their favors for True Tumus; at 1,238 Broadway, cor. 31st st., or 308 W. 23d st., cor. 5th ave

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1875.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FORMION.-The wrecked steamer Dentschland remained intact on the Kentish Knock. === The

dead at the Swaithe colliery disaster numbered between 130 and 140. \_\_\_\_ Six British frigates were ordered from the East Indies to the Mediter-Domestic,-A large number of bills and politions were received in the Senate, among them one asking

for \$1,500,000 for the Centennial, and inviting Congress to Philadelphia; the House was not in session. The Cathedral of the Holy Cross was dedicated in Boston; Bishop McLaren was consecrated at Chicago. \_\_\_ J. Ross Browne is dead. \_\_\_ State Dairymen's Association met at Norwich, N. Y. CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The Grand Jury examined

more witnesses about Tweed's escape. A young man declared that he saw Tweed in Brooklyn Saturday night. Judge Davis granted the motion for a struck jury in the civil suits. \_\_\_\_ The Senate and Assembly Investigating Committee examined the police and district courts. === Herman Uhl was appointed receiver of the German Uptown Savings Bank and W. F. Aldrich of the Mutual Benefit. A meeting of merchants considered discriminations in freight rates. —— The Harmony and Phentx Mills in Paterson were burned with a loss of \$100,000. —— Gold, 114, 114 $^3$ s, 114 $^3$ s, Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close,  $87^{1_2}$ cents.

THE WEATHER.—The Government report predicts clouds and rain, ..... In this city yesterday the day was mild, with light snow in the morning, turn ing to rain; thermometer, 362, 372, 300,

The success of the motion for a struck inry in the Tweed case gives fair hope that competent men will be selected. Although much of the Tweed property has perhaps passed beyond control, there is still enough that may be secured for the city to make the success of this suit important to our tax-payers.

There is a good feature in the reduction of salaries determined on by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The largest percentage is to be taken off the largest salaries; those who are receiving little pay will not find it much diminished. The possible advantages of a similar mode of retrenchment in the Government service are at least worth consideration.

No subject more important to the welfare of this city has ever been considered by the Chamber of Commerce than the problem which was considered yesterday. That trade is leaving us and going to other Atlantic ports has plete plan, but to discuss them separately, and obvious. If the diversion of trade from this Secretary now has power to employ only one, city becomes permanent, it will be partly due to a want of that energy and enterprise which have characterized our merchants in former

It is difficult still to fix with certainty the without delay, not as separate measures, of responsibility for the less of the ocean steamer which either might be abandoned or essen-Deutschland. The main cause of the tially modified without effect upon others, but disaster was, of course, the blunder as mutually supporting stones of an arch, of made by the captain in deviating which either would be inadequate without the more than 20 miles from his course. But as rest. In that light they are recommended by soundings were taken every half hour. the Secretary, we must presume, and if Con- religious and parties as to the necessity of be appears to have apprehended dan- gress rejects either it will play the part of the ger, and taken the ordinary precau- patient who paid an eminent doctor for a pretion. It has yet to be determined scription, and then struck out one of the eleif the weather was such as warranted his ments which he thought would have a bad keeping on his course at all, near a dangerous taste. coast. He appears to have acted with The restoration of the duties on tea and ticians and teach sacrilegious meddlers with free coolness and self-possession throughout, coffee is essential in view of the fact that the The fact that the loss of hie was not provision for withdrawal of greenbacks by greater must be largely due to that circumstance. The tenacity with which the wrecked steamer still resists the waves indicates that drawn, leaving about \$300,000,000 to be proshe was senworthy.

put them on a substantial basis, while at the of the plan. same time their surplus income is insufficient to pay the market price of such services. But there is no time in the history of a savings to date, the repeal of the Legal Tender act as bank when its direction can be safely intrusted | to future contracts. But this repeal is an into broken-down merchants or men who have dispensable part of the plan. Without it the failed to earn their living in other positions. It is a source for congratulation that the storm that has swept over these banks has revealed no noteworthy deficiencies among the older and heavier concerns.

Regarded merely as a political move to restore the waning influence of the Disrachi administration, the purchase of the Khédive's interest in the Suez Canal was a masterstroke of policy. Our London letter describes the rare experience of the British Government in finding its act the subject of applause from men of all parties and shades of opinion. For once Englishmen have varied from their traditional custom of grumbling, and are rubbing their bands with satisfaction. Not often does the payment by its rulers of a large sum of money give pleasure to the people of any country. The true cause of this marked awakening of popular sentiment is probably a feeling of relief from the imputation long cast upon the policy of England, that it was supine and powerless in respect to all foreign affairs.

Dr. G. M. Beard's interesting letter in another column gives many fresh details and experiments which he has made with the " new force -presumably a hitherto unknown form of electricity-discovered by Mr. Edison. A circumstance which is very much in favor of the genuineness of the discovery is that the method of producing the alleged force is given in full, without any show of secrecy. Dr. Beard's experiments show that some of the earlier assertions as to the new agent passing through insulators without diminution, are likely to be modified; but its strange peculiarity of not answering to the usual tests of electricity still remains. The usefulness of the new force, if all that is claimed for it be justified, can hardly be exaggerated, and it will tend largely to cheapen telegraphy both by land and under water; but numerous researches and inventions will evidently be needed before the mere spark, unaccompanied by polarity or attractive power, will fully serve to transmit messages.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S PLAN.

The report of Secretary Bristow is a paper of unusual merit, and its argument and recommendations respecting specie resumption deserve far more serious and patient consideration than they are likely to receive. In any other civilized country, the annual statement or budget of the minister charged with the care of its finances would have great weight, and its propositions would be opposed, even by the adverse party, with some reluctance. But in this enlightened land, after the public servant who devotes his whole time to the care of the finances has matured his plans for a new year, presumably the fruit of long study and consultation with men of ability and experience, each small statesman in Congress or in journalism seems to feel that his chief duty is to dissent from the Secretary in some particular or cutirely, and to modify or defeat his plans if he can. The result is that no other civilized nation conducts its financial affairs worse.

The argument of Secretary Bristow needs no praise. If reasons prevail, the advocates of specie resumption may safely rest the case upon his statement. Argument, however, is not the thing chiefly needed. The Republican party stands committed to the policy of resumption, by pledges in convention, by the act of March, 1869, and by the act of January last. The Democratic party in the House, by its election of Mr. Kerr, has given the country opposition to measures of resumption. It might session. These changes might involve more and well-to-do neighbor the go-by, and pull plan to that end, but they are much divided | and make the support of the schools imperawhich he should have at command more fully advice obtainable, and with due regard to the financial interests and necessities of the Govand his recommendations deserve the highest

He proposes first, to provide that paper shall not be a legal tender for debts contracted after Jan. 1, 1877; second, to provide that legal tenders may be funded in long four per cent sonds, at a rate not exceeding an average of \$2,000,000 per month; third, to increase the coin balance in the Treasury by restoring the duties on tea and coffee; and fourth, to accumulate gold as the condition of the markets may permit, by the sale of bonds. These four measures support each other. Neither would suffice alone, but the four together, if not interrupted, would render resumption at the date fixed reasonably certain. The difficulty is that Congress may be disposed not to consider and act upon them as forming together one combeen frequently pointed out in THE TRIBUNE. reject or modify either according to the change-The causes as well as the fact are sufficiently ful whim of the moment. Of the four, the the sale of bonds for gold, and he frankly confesses that the accomplation of an adequate sum by this means will be doubtful and difficult, if not impossible. For the other three legislation is needed, and ought to be granted

funding is exceedingly moderate. During three years only \$72,000,000 would be thus withvided for otherwise. It is altogether uncertain whether enough gold can be accumulated, by With the prompt appointment of a receiver sale of bonds alone, to make resumption posfor the Up-town Savings Bauk we have prob- sible with so large a demand debt outstandably reached the end of the story of dieaster ing. It is also uncertain whether the receipts among such concerns. Except in the case of from customs, which were smaller by \$5,936,the Third Avenue Savings Bank there have 111 during the last than during the preceding been no charges of fraud or judicial evidences tiscal year, and which show a further decline of very bad management among the un- of \$3,598,712 during five months of the curfortunate institutions. Their losses have been reut fiscal year, will much more than supply

the very highest order of business ability to the complete success and the disastrous failure

The disposition of some Congressional statesmen will be to reject altogether, or modify as funding of legal tenders, in bonds bearing only four per cent interest, might not proceed even at the moderate rate proposed. Nor is the date immaterial, for the Secretary has evidently considered that business arrangements will not be made with certainty that the repeal will ever go into effect if the date should be put later than the inauguration of the next President. Agitation for repeal of the repealing act 'itself would be constant; the question would be sharply discussed in the Presidential campaign; and uncertainty would attach to all business engagements extending beyond the date fixed. But if a law should be passed providing that paper should cease to be a legal tender Jan. 1, 1877, except as to be needed to gain them. We are beguiled prior contracts, there would be a certainty into counting how very few dollars would satthat the act could not be disturbed prior to that date, and when it has once taken effect of marvelous toys, comfortable woolen stuffs, is true that his character may not be so bad the egitation for its repeal will cease.

Evidently the Secretary recommended a retirement of only \$2,000,000 in legal tenders els, feathers and flowers press to the front, inmonthly because Congress would probably have refused a larger power. We shall rejoice exceedingly if even this moderate retirement by funding may be secured, in connection with the other measures proposed, but confess that we have not unlimited faith in the wisdom of Congress. Secretary Bristow, however, has done his duty; has submitted a plan which is simple, moderate in its operation, and yet effective; and deserves the hearty thanks of all who care for the public welfare and honor.

MR. BLAINE'S WAY AND PRESIDENT

GRANT'S. President Grant has disturbed the peace of politics with the tactics of war. He has confiscated Mr. Blaine's constitutional amendment, just as Mr. Blaine appropriated his idea, and he has added so much to it that the ex-Speaker is in danger of losing his prior title. Mr. Blame's amendment, if promptly acted on, might eliminate the school question from the cynical might doubt if exactly that was what Mr. Blaine wanted. The President's plan seems openly aimed at the very opposite effect. The two plans are radically different. Mr. Blaine merely wishes to modify Section 10 of Art. I. of the Constitution, which, among other things, inhibits Congress from making any law "respecting an establishment " of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise "thereof," as follows:

No State shall make any law respecting on establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation for the support of pub schools or derived from any public fund therefor, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised over be divided between religious sects or denominations.

President Grant goes much further than this. He wishes an amendment which shall make it the duty of the States "to establish and for-"ever maintain free public schools adequate "to the education of all the children in the "radimentary branches, within their respective 'limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace, "or religion;" that shall forbid "the "teaching in said schools of religious, "atheistic, or pagan tenets;" that shall prohibit "the granting of any school "funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, "either by legislative, municipal, or other au-"thority, for the benefit or in aid, directly or "indirectly, of any religious sect or denomi-"nation, or in aid or for the benefit of any "other object of any nature or kind what-'ever." Growing out of these recommendations are those making dilliteracy a bar to suffrage after 1890, and subjecting all church property, with some possible exceptions, to reason to hope that it will make no factious taxation. All these he wants action on at this are not there already. Give the rich coasin fairly be inferred that in both Houses there is than appears on the surface. They would not up all the children and hunger-bitten folk you a majority of members who will favor some only prevent a division of the school funds as to the specific methods. The task of the tive, but they would drive the Bible from the Secretary was to mature, in the light of facts | public schools, as well as any other form of "religious, atheistic, or pagan" teachthan anybody else, with the aid of the best ing that may linger there. This latter change and those bringing church property under taxation and limiting the right of suffrage, might, ernment, a definite plan. This he has done, if pressed now, arouse the fiercest contest our country has ever known. Evidently the President's proposal confuses the issue with extraneous matters on which there will be wide and vehement differences of opinion; Mr. Blaine's would be likely to receive the hearty approval of Congress, as an amendment to which no one could properly or safely object. The latter might be got out of the way of Congress before the campaign begins; the former would precipitate the campaign and be itself the chief bone of contention. In this view it is surely not unjust to label this message "Grant Document No. 1, Presidential campaign of 1876; No. 2 in course of preparation by the same author." With a dignified rebuke to those of his friends and dependents who are pushing him forward for a third term, the President's sweeping recommendations would have seemed patriotic, if not statesmanlike. In its absence they sink to the level of strategy.

There is one man in the present Congress who can do much to defeat the schemes of politicians willing and anxious to arouse religious strife for partisan purposes. Senator Kernan of this State is a Roman Catholic and a Democrat, but a friend to the common schools, who has distinguished himself by his opposition to sectarian appropriations. If Senator Kernan will take the sense of Congress and his party on this question, he may be able to show the country that there is no real difference of opinion among good citizens of all them. preserving the common schools. This action, coming from a representative both of the church and the party at which these movements are aimed, would have great weight. It might frustrate the tricks of the mere polidecently and in order,

HOLIDAY GIFTS. The gift season is upon us! As a matter of course the youngsters are radiant. Why shouldn't they be? What is it to St. Nicholas weak at 114," or that the postman is already leaving showers of dirty yellow envelopes every morning? Grown-up people begin to

uncles, and cousins; shall old acquaintance be forgot or grow cold for the lack of the customary little token? There are the children with their inordinate greedy faith in the old saint. There is the poor widow around the corner with her hungry brood. There are deeps and lower deeps of poverty all around us, to pelling the errant to come in. which we would fain send one ray of light on Christmas morning. There are the five hundred friends for whom we do not care a button, but who will certainly look for a pretty trifle, a bouquet at least on New Year's Day.

If we go to church we are urged to give to charity; if we glance into the shop windows we are like Aladdin when he looked about him in the fairy cave, and put his hand into not there; if we read the morning's TRIBUNE the matter is worse, for here are not only hints of all the enchanted gifts, but assurance of how very small a rub of the lamp would isfy all and everybody. Here are magazines and wonderful silks, to be had for little more than the wish. Dealers in hats, leather satchtent on decorating the street population, apparently out of pure philanthropy. Publishers of chromes and music fling them wildly into vating the aesthetic taste of the nation; publishers of magazines urge us to consider the treasures of wit and wisdom which they offer to the public at downright loss to themselves. Here be crowds of other magnanimous folk, bronzes rare and cheap, eagerly demanding the chance to actually give them away. This it is contagious; the coldest-blooded man begins of things precious as these. We eatch afar off which he ought not to do? the miraculous glitter of the stone, find things to do with dirty dollars? And then time for insisting upon non-essentials. down we tumble from our hight to the recollection that Government bonds were uneasy this morning, or that there is not a dollar to

meet the grocer's bill this quarter. The only way to solve this problem how to make Christmas gifts if we are in debt, is not to make them. Some trifles fashioned at home, some adventurous undertaking for the day, will go far to satisfy the little ones if St. Nicholas must pass them altogether by-which beaven forbid! Friends and acquaintances are worth little in either capacity if they will not understand why the gift is wanting and take a Christmas greeting instead. We shall find it hard-measure perhaps not to be able to send the poor widow her barrel of flour; but if we pay for it with the money which we owe to our shoemaker, it is he who gives it, not we, and he has at least the right to be consulted

in the matter. out of debt by steady small economies, he will no doubt have a snug sum laid by on which to make himself happy during these coming weeks. Our only further counsel to him in such incky case is to try and bring on to that level of happiness with himself the people who chusetts." know to that Christmas hight of comfort and joy and fun. What will that famous coanoissear in gems care for your sard intaglio? He has twenty rarer in his cabinet; and if you will bite secretly as an adder. Nor will the sise. ent flowers which you mean to lay on the shrine of the pretty girl with whom you danced fare any better. She will take them as a matter of course, and the next day they will be in the dust bin. Turn your gems into barrels of flour and your roses into tarkeys. The poor seamstress is not likely to be troubled with a superfluity of such offerings, and her children's rosy cheeks will thank you for many a day to

Y. M. C. A. An earnest writer in an Ohio newspaper (The Dagion Democrat) holds the following "We are compelled to regard the "Y. M. C. A. as a parasitic growth upon the "Christian Church which saps the foundations of her health and prosperity, and is a silent "but most effective protest against her methods." "The reflex influence of the Young Men's Christian Association cannot fail to injure the "Church, as the only reason of its existence "is that the Church cannot or will "not do her work." "The Scriptures recog-"nize no organization for the salvation of souls "except the Church." "If it be true that men may be brought within Christian influences "by billiards, croquet, reading-rooms, and "literary clubs, the Church is bound to avail "herself of these means." Such are the opinions of a person zealously religious; and while we may not adopt, we are yet bound to respect It is hardly necessary for us to point out

what is historically true, that the Church has always accepted aid outside of herself. Not to seek proof and illustration of this from her early annals, we have in confirmation of our statement only to point to the great number of lay associations which are at present engaged in institutions the duty of doing all things the work of disseminating religious truth-tract societies, Bible societies, temperance and moral reform and Sunday-school societies, to mention no others. The very preaching which is at this time attracting the greatest attention is that of a layman. This, we admit, may be going very far toward an independence of venor his deer or his magic tree that "gold is erable and prescribed methods, and we can easily understand how clergymen of particular opinions may disapprove of it. But the Young Men's Christian Associations, if we comprehend feel as the children do about the matter. It their character, do not, even so far as was all very well to economize in January or experimental religion is concerned, under-June; to have given up the horses or the take specially the conversion of souls. Their principally due to a shrinkage in the value of securities, which even the best of human foresight could scarcely have Building up young savings banks is at bost a matter of difficulty. They require in the difference between the first five or six years of their existence.

Christmas? We have a vague sense that our right way, and to help the maker of a profession to be true to it. Their very plans show that they have no intention of arrogating to stockings; it is our coasclence, not our stomach, and coffee duties, would place \$54,000,000

Standard for interest, for the sinking fund, and for coin expenses. An addition of \$18,000,000 yearly, by restoration of the tea shows will sharp and the plant of plant and the desire to deal not only in the morals and theology of single fund. They require in the solution of a profession to be true to it. Their very plans show that they have no intention of arrogating to the stockings; it is our coasclence, not our stomach, and coffee duties, would place \$54,000,000

Standard for interest, for the sinking fund, and for coin expenses. An addition of \$18,000,000 yearly, by restoration of the tea shows will sharp and the plant and the gold required for interest, for the sinking fund, and for coin expenses. An addition of \$18,000,000 yearly, by restoration of the tea shows will be an addition of \$18,000,000 yearly, by restoration of the tea shows will be an existence of a profession to be true to it. Their very plans show that they have no intention of arrogating to the will be an existence of the desire to deal not only in the morals and theology of the leads not only in the morals and the leads for interest, for the sinking fund, and for coin expenses. Park cannel the shows will be a shown the will be a shown will be a shown will be a shown will be a shown with the plant at the point of the profession to be a shown will be a shown with the park and the profession to be a week in the mountains or the winter hat; but labor rather is to put the wrong-doer in the

strings. There are the three dozen aunts, could not exist without her. She is the breath of their nostrils, their beginning and end, and they bear her name; they do a work in which from her peculiar constitution it is impossible for her to engage. They are her unordained envoys, going into the highways and byways, and entreating and kindly com-

Before the methods of these Christian Associations are denounced, we hold that what they have really undertaken should be distinctly understood. Their main business is the promotion of good morals, as one condition of a true religious life. Putting aside for the present distinctly religious considerations, we cannot but regard with favor the work which these young men do in promoting good habits and in multiplyhis pocket to find the dingy lamp-which was ing the number of wise, happy and well ordered lives. Here is a youth who frequents gambling houses and brothels; is full of unclean desires and pitiful purposes; is coarse in his tastes, sensual in all his ways, and on the high road to ruin spiritual and material. His associates are birds of a like feather, and it is a very unpromising kind of plumage. It as his conduct. Very probably he may be persuaded to become a better man. New-York to-day is full of young prodigals who are squandering health and time and strength and money in fooleries which can bring only premature decay and death. Yet these ill-starred the market with the sole high purpose of cle- lads have also good qualities, and may need only a word fitly and seasonably spoken to bring them to a sense of the error of their ways. Now, we believe that through the existence of Christian Associations here and everywhere else such words are much more bearing lace like gossamer, furs from the Pole, frequently spoken than they would otherwise be, and that many a lad has been saved from final ruin through their interposition. We would not fever of generosity breathes through the paper; place too much stress upon the value of good morals; but, whether a man joins a church or to glow. Our eye leaves the safe ground of not, it is better for him to be chaste and bargains and wanders into columns where a temperate and industrious. Certainly a man grave reticence is observed as to price. We who gives up a bad habit has at least taken feast them on sober announcements of dia- one step, however short, toward the very monds and fire-opals, of Cashmere shawls, of highest spiritual culture. Complete regenerarare editions and unique copies. There is a tion may be very far from him; but would it becoming solemnity to be observed in treating be any nearer if he went on doing the things

We may well beg those who sneer at the active arena of next year's contest, though the the air suddenly full of the subtle flavor of works of young Christian men to take heed moth-eaten leather, which Elia found "more lest an infinite mischief be done. The age is "delightful than Russia," or wrap ourselves in no humor for unnecessary asceticism. In in the magic shawl, which has learned its trick | spite of revivals the tendency of society is not of color in the serpent's back, and we are is too much toward living piety. Speculation the land of mystery and magic which even never was bolder, skepticism never more the noisy visit of a Prince of Wales cannot active, cavil never bitterer, the dialectics of make common or unclean. What have these disbelief never more acute. Surely this is no

> A new sensation is in store for Albany. Leaders of the woman suffrage agitation in this city have privately announced their intention to send a delegation to Albany which shall remain there through out the session and bring the Legislature to a vote on the issue which they present. They will claim for women only the right to be allowed to vote for President and Vice-President, which, they think, can be conferred upon them by a law and without an amendment to the Constitution. Thus the campaign that failed at Washington and Boston is to be transferred to Albany. It will at least give that capital the charm of feminino eloquenes. Country members are respectfully invited to read up on Joan of Arc, Queen Elizabeth, and the Smith Sisters.

One of the horrors of death to a public man must be the thought of the printed tributes that will follow it. A few days ago a well-known physician died, and a cemetery association at once proceeded to cover his memory with suspicion and bad gram-If however the reader of THE TERRINE mar in this way: "Resolved, that this death of have remembered the advice so lavishly given Dr. ---, whose constant interest in all that conhim by this sheet last January, and have kept cerned the beauty and adornment of the --Cemetery, deprives us of the services of one whose good taste was always to be relied on." If the good Doctor could have foreseen this, he would have been as auxious as the Vice-President might have been had he known that a Texas paper would announce the death of the "Hon. H. O. Wilson of Massa-

A friend in the navy makes a suggestion which we doubt not a great many of our subscribers will be glad to accept. The U. S. steamer Plymouth is just ready for sea at Norfolk, and some of the officers are auxious to collect a library for the crew. Anybody who has a pile of old magazines, or books to spare, will do a good deed by sending them to the comdo casually remark at the club that you "sent | manding officer of the Plymouth, who will pay the "round a nice bit of Egyptian work to D- express charges on all such packages. A few vol-"yesterday," the satisfaction will not be so umes disposed of in this way will be a great comfort great as you hoped; your own snobbishness to the sailors and may be of real service to them

> If there is a third term, Bishop Haven should be made a Cardinal.

> > PERSONAL.

Garibaldi has a new grandson who has been The citizens of Natick propose to erect a

Mr. Coresran of Washington has decided to pend the Winter in the South for the benefit of his

Mr. Whitaker, whose "Almanack" is so midely known, is shout to publish in London a weekly permy journal for popular reading. The Hon. A. H. Stephens has been gaining mite rapidly revenily, and unless an unfavorable chance. curs in his health, he hopes to take his seat in Congress

Mr. Carlyle declined to attend the exercises of unvailing a statue to Cromwell at Manchester, rently, because he was " too old and weak in health for

The Rev. Dr. John Hall of this city will speak at a meeting commemorative of the semi-centennial of the American Sunday school Union in Beston, on Menday evening next. George Eliot's new novel is like "Middle-

George Enot's new north is of the prosent day, narch," a story of English life. It is of the prosent day, ond deals for the greater part with the higher sphere of oriety. The Harpers have secured its publication on his side, paying what seems an enormous price for the Moneure D. Conway concludes a letter to

The London Academy, describing his visit to Walt Willimae, who this tribute: "Even more than when I first naw him. I fert that I was in the presence of a man east in the large mold, both as to heart and brain, and in every select in Thoreau describes hum) the greatest democrat that lives."

and improbable story," the conclusion of which leaves a "mere impression of discust at withodness," and upon the which of which "vulgarity" is stranged. The Atherson, on the contrary, considers the poem superior to any thing Mr. Browning has written of late. Bismarck, in spite of his long parliamentary

experience, is still by no means a fluent'speaker. A Ber-In correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette thus describes his manner: " Embarrassment and great mental excitehis manuer: "Embarrassment and great mental excitement are visible in his whole being. Either the words come too fest for ulternace, or he is at a loss for a phrase to express his meaning; he also frequently corrects himself, probably under the conaccousses that a wrong signification may be attached to his expressions. While the left hand rests listiessly on the table and the body is endeavoring to assume a certain rigid firmness, the right hand is norvously fidgeting with a pencil or gesticulating to give particular stress to his words."

Duof Serios and J. L. C.

Prof. Swing preached his first sermon as an independent minister before an immense audience in Chicago on Funday. McVicker's Theater was crowded with 3,000 people, and it is estimated that as many more went away because unable to gain admission. In closing his sermon, Prof. Swing said; "Those who assemble here

theological science as Jesus talked with the woman at the well, or with the ruler by night. The wider the difference of opinion, the more easer the spirit to show its benevolence. It leaves the ninety-and-nine in the fold of truth, and goes forth toward the one infidel, or afheist, or skeptie, who may seem to be wandering in the wilderness of entangled thought. To this doortine and aprit of Christ we, this Central Church, would subscribe snew this day—we would renew the vows of former years. We hask the great circle of churches around us to extend to us their good will—we omit not oven the Jew or the Catholic. We shall love to offer them all the help of our right hand and our hearts' best wishes and best affection.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is a widespread conviction abroad that the rag baby is dead now beyond question.

The third-term project has not gained anything by the election of Mr. Kerr. With a hard money Speaker of a Democratic House and a soft money President of a Republican Senate it is uphill work represent-ing the Republican party as the only defender of honest

Mr. Blaine is coming to be looked upon as the leading Republican opponent to the third term scheme, and the most casual examination of public sentiment at the present time shows that he is thereby guining a strength equaled by none of his rivals save Scere

Bishop Haven's appearance as a third-term advocate does not please The Cincinnati Gazette. It says sareastically that the action of the Boston cleraymen probably makes it unnecessary to call a National Con vention, and adds: "Bishop Haven's reason is 'the public safety.' But the public safety would be better served by a Republican candidate who could be elected. than by one who, if he ran for a third term, would be sure of deleat. The settl-d conviction against a third term would make Grant the weakest candidate the Re-publican party could nominate."

Another Smith in the Interior Department! Secretary Chandler hunted high and low for an Indian Commissioner, but had no success till he struck the Smith family. There were three Smiths engaged in the noble work of clevating the red man to the delights of ivilization before this new member of the family was discovered. What would become of the Indians were there no Smiths! From the time of that little affair be-tween Pecahonias and Captain John, the learning beween Pocahonias and Capiain John, the innunerable lescendants of those two immortals have stood by each ther like brothers.

Mr. Blaine's non-sectarian amendment receives this warm support from The Independent: "Such an amendment would not only represent the present ense of the American people, but it would make it absolutely sure that no State, either by its constitution or legislation, could run counter to this sense. The other branch of the amendment relates to appropriations of the public money. Whether the wording of the idea is the best attainable we do not here decide; yet the thing aimed at by Mr. Blaine we heartily approve, and we believe that at least three-fourths of the States would sustain it. Our hope is that the ex-Speaker will care fully study the phraseology of the amendment, and per-fect it in such a way as to give it the large scope which is needs, and then show his cornestness by offering it as a toint resolution for the adoption of the two Houses of Concress.

Ex-Senator Sprague of Rhode Island sees trouble ahead in the war on the greenbacks. He writes to a soft-money friend in Chicago that Schator Ferry connot lawfully be deposed from the Presidency of the Senate, but adds that the money power makes mere puppers of former practices, rules, and even laws and constitutions. "Would to God," he says, "It was a responsible power. It has no responsible functions. Strike at it, and it is a blow, as it were, at a phantom; but it resumes its shape at once with its whole aggressive vigor. You and other Western men don't see the seriousness of these indications. The war of 1861 was aimlessly drifted into by both sides. So now we are on the edge of a war of self-destruction, and no man gives an alarm because there is no man, no not one, to here distin." Mr. Sprague fergets dudge Keitey. The Judge has been somating the alarm for a long time, and has given warnings enough to wave a half dozen countries.

Mr. Kerr's election seems to have been a mere serious blow to the rag baby than was at first sup posed. The solemn spirit of resignation shown by the inflation journals is one evidence of this fact. They are very anxious to drop the subject. That this opinion prevalls in Obto is also evident by a change in the tone of The Concinnati Commercial, Previous to Mr. Kerr's election it was repeatedly warning its hard-money readers not to be too sanguine about the death of the inflation movement. Now it says : "It is thought Kerr's election as Speaker destroys Hendricks's chances for the mention for the Presidency in 1876. If this be so, most of the prominent candidates from the West bave been disposed of. Thurman's Manadeld speech identified him with the inflationists, who have no more prospect of naving the candidate next year than they have of enter-ing Paradise without remission of sins. Allen, Fendie-ton, Thurman, and Hendricks should sing the song of the swan that is sweetest, and order their political temb-stones. Tilden and Bayard are the gigantic figures of the ruture." Carl Schurz believes the people will not sub-

nit without protest to the alternative of voting for save in the Westliche Post that he does not believe the Democrats will be so foolish as to attempt to elect a President on an inflation platform. That an attempt will be made to renominate Grant be does not doubt, but he believes it will prove abertive. "But," he adds, "if, after all it should come to pass-if, indeed, the blindness of party lenders should go so far as to put the once and pliability of the people to the utmost ten sion-if indeed it should occur that the parties present to us the choice between an inflationist on the one side, and the third term of Grant on the other, then the sinte of our parties would have reached the lowest degree of hap fliation, which even the most timid patriotism could not sudure. A choice between two evils is, under all siz constances, something hamiliating. But just in the year of the Centennial celebration of the birth of our Union, which doubly revives the memories of the better days of the Republic, and which, in the breast of every citizen, the Republic, and which, in the breast of every citizen, should awaken the noblest impulses, then, just then, to be forced by the wire-puliers of the parties to caccook between two cytle, would be a disgrace to the American people, which will not be borne as long as there is a single way of escape from it. The alternative between the first and indicates is not a necessity; and if forced upon us, the indignation of the people will fluid a way to break through this disgraceful alternative."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Now let us see what the Democratic party propose to do about the currency. The leaders of that party have felled much, but talk is cheap. Now they are called upon to act. They are in a corner, so to speak.—(Cincinnati Gascite (Rep.)

One thing is certain. Whether the majority of the new Democratic House shall stand firm against their temptations or not, the great congeries of Rings, whose quarry is the public treasure, were never so well organized, so debruined, or so popeful of success as now.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)]

The election of Mr. Kerr of Indiana, as Speaker of the XLIVIH Congress, shows that the Democratic members are in carnest for the work before them. There are no crocked places in Mr. Kerr. The speach of the Democratic ensure, is the key-note of the Democratic movement.—[New Haven Register (Dem.)]

The election of Kerr, after an obstinate contest, therefore, would seem to be a victory for the re-sumption faction in the Democratic party and a prospect of nea-interference with the Resumption act as a measure of party policy. How that will sit on the stomnels of the indiction Democracy remains to be seem.—[Claveland Herald (Rep.)

We hope that the noble little speech which Mr. Randall made in promptly and to again though no that the nomination of Mr. Kerr for the Speaker-stup be to take unarisous will be remembered by the House. The Democratic party, it is declared. ship be bindle ununimous will be remembered by the House. The Democratic party, if it desires to quarrel—and it decs—will do well to study the importance of a harmonicus quarrel with the Republican party. We believe that there is occasion.—[Cimetunait Enquirer (Dem.)

THE PRECISE SITUATION.

Mr. Browning's "Inn Album" is criticised unmercifully by some of the English weeklies. The thinks for Nation has had a monopoly of likel saits dendency says "it has for its theme a vulgar, repulsive, the same had not been a finished by the same of the concerning the Emma Mine, and intimates it "will take pleasure hereafter in dividing with it the duty and honor"

GETTING CHARACTER OUT OF THE EMMA MINE

Trenor W. Park threatens all the newspapers which have adversely commented on the Euma sine swindle with liber suits. Park might better suc Gen. Schenek, for we know of no one who has accused Park of wers conduct than our Minister to England. Schenek avers that he was the vectim of Park's machinations, and that very far from having made a cent out of the investment in the Emma Mine stock, he lost immensely, having had to pay several thousands to Park, and being vestment in the Emma Mine stock, he lest immensely, naving had to pay several thousands to Park, and being still in Park's debt to a large extent. Schenek remarks incudentally that he doesn't winter over the trick which has been played upon him, and that he has pand and means to pay his obligations like a little man. But that by no means reduces the proportions of the charge against Park. The latter stands gressly libeled, if the statements of the poker player are untrue. If true, schenek ought to become the proseculor and push Park to the wall of restitution, for according to his story the bargain for shares in the swindle was struck on the strength of Park's false prefenses. Park only demands \$100,000 from The Triburk for its defamation of his